GUARANTEED WEEKLY CIRCULATION—20,000 COPIES.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.
Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 18. SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

WOMAN'S HALL,
Sunday, July 19th, 8 p.m.

Speakers:
Mrs. WALKER,
Miss NELL MASON,
Miss EMMA MILLS,
(E. Back's Strikers.)

Music by Miss Glicksten and Friend.

Come to

St. Saviour's Church Hall,
POPLAR,
On Wednesday, July 22nd, 8 p.m.

Speakers:
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Miss HICKS,
Mrs. WALKER.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, July 19th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mrs. Duval.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow—Welcome to Mrs. Walker.
Monday, July 20th, 3 p.m.—Women's Hall, Bow—Members' meeting.
8 p.m.—Women's Hall, Bow.—Speakers' Class—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Rd., Canning Town—Mrs. Walker.
8.30 p.m.—Swiss Cottage, South Hackney—Mrs. Davies.
Tuesday, July 21st, 8 p.m.—East India Dock Gates, Poplar.
8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Rd., and Coutts Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
Wednesday, July 22nd, 8 p.m. St. Saviour's Hall, Poplar—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
8 p.m.—Crowder's Hall, 173 Bow Rd.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd., Canning Town—Speakers' Class.
Thursday, July 23rd, 3 p.m.—319 East India Dock Rd., Poplar—Women's Meeting.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd., Canning Town.
8 p.m.—Knapp Road, Bromley—Mrs. Walker.
Friday, July 24th, 8 p.m.—Beckton Rd., Canning Town—Mr. Johnson.
8 p.m.—Ford Rd., Bow.
8 p.m.—Piggott St., Poplar—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall, Bow—Members' meeting.
Sunday, July 26th—Outing to Theydon Bois—Start 321 Roman Rd., Bow, 9 a.m.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.
Sunday in Bow and Canning Town

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

Certainly it was a triumph. I do not know that the Cause has ever celebrated a greater. The procession of a month ago; the shameful re-arrest in Grove Road; the deputation to the House; the resolve of Sylvia Pankhurst to die on the steps of St Stephen's unless the Prime Minister would receive the working women; the Prime Minister's concession (one of the few statesmanly things a Cabinet Minister has done); the reception of the working women in Downing Street.—What a crowded and vital series of events! To me these events seem to have brought a hopefulness, a better feeling into the air of the country. I believe they mark a turning point in our fortunes.

THE PROCESSION.

The East End agreed with me. Punctually at six on Sunday night, a great crowd had gathered before the now familiar house in Old Ford Road. A band waited. A cart, decked with the East London Federation's brilliant colours waited too. At 6.15 p.m. a wild cheer greeted Miss Pankhurst's appearance at the door. This time she made no speech from the window, and we were not allowed to carry her on a litter as before. She was simply lifted into the cart, among her friends. With one of the East London Cowboys on the box off she set. In front went the band, blowing and thumping the Marsellaise with all their might. Behind followed the banners, waving and swaying in the midst of a crowd. I can't call it a well-organised crowd. There was no sign of an "army" about it, no attempt to keep fours or line. All flowed along without order, filling the street and both pavements all the way, but making up for confusion by enthusiasm. Besides, it was very hot, and many of us had to carry the babies!

Across Bow Road we went, and then by little known ways till we emerged down Chrisp Street into East India Dock Road. Chrisp Street was reported "very hostile." People will say these things, and if people don't say them, the papers invent them. They long to give the Government some excuse for persecution. "Public opinion has been set against the Suffrage," is now their favourite lie.

OUR STRIKE VISITORS **(see page 72).**

ASQUITH'S REPLY (?) TO EAST LONDON.

On June 22nd Mrs. Scurr wrote to Mr. Asquith saying that the East London deputation would expect to hear from him in a few days, as to the result of his careful and mature consideration.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ANSWER.

10 Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W.
July 1st, 1914.

Dear Madam,—In answer to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, the Prime Minister desires me to say that with regard to your first point, namely, the demand for a Government measure granting Suffrage to all women over 21, he must refer you to the answer which he gave on the 8th of August last to the deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. This question was very fully discussed on that occasion, and the Prime Minister does not feel able now to add to or vary the statement which he then made.

With regard to your second request, the Prime Minister desires me to refer you to the answer which he gave in the House of Commons in reply to a question of Mr. Wedgwood's on Thursday last. The question and answer were as follows:—"Whether the Prime Minister has yet consulted with the Home Secretary as to the unconditional release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and, if so, what conclusion he has come to in the matter? The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. My Rt. Hon. Friend has always been willing, and is still willing, to recommend to His Majesty the remission of the remainder of Miss Pankhurst's sentence if she will give an undertaking to abstain in future from criminal actions and incitements to crime and disorder."

I may add that Mr. Lansbury presented to the House of Commons last August a petition indicating that he had no intention of breaking the law, and on this expression of intention he has not been re-arrested.

Yours faithfully,
M. BONHAM CARTER.

We print Mr. Lansbury's Petition on page 70

MRS. SCURR'S LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Right Hon. *July 16th*, 1914.
H. H. ASQUITH,
10 Downing St., S.W.

Dear Sir,—The East London Deputation have received your answer to the request which they made to you, namely, to introduce a Government measure giving a vote to every woman over 21, with profound regret. You replied to us with expressions of sympathy, and promised that you would give careful and mature consideration to the case which we laid before you; therefore, when you refer us to the answer which you gave on the 8th August last to the deputation of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, we are profoundly disappointed.

We feel that the case which we put before you—the case of the working women's need for the franchise—was deserving of special consideration; and moreover, we wish to point out to you that the demand which we made for Adult Womanhood Suffrage is a demand which the N.U.W.S.S. deputation did not make. In substance, your reply to Mrs. Fawcett and the others of the N.U.W.S.S. deputation was, we submit, indefinite and involved. It contained no promise to do anything at all. Your reply, which was, at the most, a statement that you would consider a suggestion made by Mrs. Fawcett in regard to an italicised clause in a possible Reform Bill, cannot be taken as a reply to us. We send you a copy of the verbatim report of your reply to the N.U.W.S.S. deputation, in order to recall to your memory what actually took place.

We again ask that you will give to our claims the careful consideration that you have promised, and that you will decide to introduce a Government measure to enfranchise every woman over 21, which would secure for us the power of the vote that we so desperately need in order to improve the grievous conditions under which we live. We await your further reply.

Faithfully yours,
JULIA SCURR.

WHAT WE MUST DO.

Dear Friends,

The Prime Minister's letter is a cruel answer to the women workers who told him in plain and truthful language of their hard ill-paid toil and the evil social conditions which embitter their lives. He pretended to sympathise with these women but he puts them off without saying anything. The last definite statement that the Prime Minister made on the franchise question was when the late Reform Bill was withdrawn, early in 1913. He then said that he would introduce another Reform Bill for men only, in which women should have no part, and that he and his Government would do nothing to help the women to gain the vote. His answers, put into plain language, have been since then: "Force me to give you the vote if you can." That is just what we must do.

If we women care for the vote we must **force** the Government to give it to us. The men who care for justice should fight with us.

Our strongest weapon down here in East London is the "No Vote, No Rent" strike. Let us prepare for it at once! Let us organise for it earnestly and courageously, each giving every possible moment to making the arrangements perfect!

When we are ready to begin this strike we shall have provided ourselves with a weapon that will win for every woman in the country the vote that women have been striving to obtain for 50 years.

Come—Let us waste no time but get to work at once!

Yours in Freedom's Cause,
SYLVIA PANKHURST.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

As Mrs. Pankhurst left the Nursing Home on a Stretcher, she was arrested and taken to Holloway.

I wish the Government could have seen the public opinion of the East End. I wish the East End could have seen the Government—say Mr. McKenna or Mr. Lewis Harcourt—riding in that cart. I should have had something to say about hostility then! But East is East, and the Government is the Government, and never the twain shall meet. Happy for both—especially the Government!

THE PUBLIC HALL P

So we tramped on, past the docks and over the bridges, into Canning Town. At Mansfield House I saw two of the "residents" acting as, I suppose, the inhabitants of "settlements" always will act, contemplating the scene with scientific interest, instead of throwing themselves into it, neck or nothing. Then we reached the Public Hall, and one of the dubious moments came. Would the police attempt a tenth arrest? The crowd was enormous, completely filling the road from side to side and far away at both ends. There were many police too, and some plain-clothes C.I.D. men, those curses of our present State, gathering thick around the cart. We let down the tail-board and lowered Miss Pankhurst to the ground. Her body-guard crowded so tight beside her that she was almost crushed, but with one great movement she was borne up the steps into the hall. Then we knew the police had orders not to interfere, or did not dare to interfere, and all the nearest of the crowd rushed up the stairs and into the great hall, cheering for joy.

(*continued on page 71*)

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No. 18.—Saturday, July 18th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

"NO VOTE, NO RENT!"

How will the No Vote, No Rent strike be organised? Final details will be decided by the vote of those who have volunteered to join the strike. At the present time, the names of the intending strikers are being collected, in order that when the strategic moment comes, the strike may be entered into with effect.

A strong No Vote, No Rent strike Committee will be formed before the time for striking arrives. The strike will not be started until some thousands of people have pledged themselves to join it, and though every strike must entail a certain amount of risk, if the strikers will stand firm they will be in a much stronger position in regard to the refusal to pay rent than when striking against unjust labour conditions. In the latter case the weekly income ceases and the family is often brought within a few weeks face to face with actual starvation. In the case of a No Rent strike, wages go on as before, and the strikers will be able to decide whether to keep the rent money, which has accumulated during the strike, for themselves, or to pay it to the landlord after the strike is over. If the strikers will stand together they need not fear eviction, because the Government know that if they were to allow thousands of people to be turned out to tramp the streets without a roof to cover their heads, serious disorder would occur.

A couple of years ago several thousand garment workers of Chicago, U.S.A. refused to pay their rent during a trade dispute. Only one family was evicted, for immediately after the eviction a large body of strikers went to the house where it had taken place, tore off the doorstep, smashed the windows, and finally wrecked the building. No one was arrested—no more evictions took place.

Under the present law it takes six weeks before a family can be evicted. It is unlikely that the landlords would allow the Government to wait until they had lost six weeks' rent from thousands of houses, before insisting that the strike should be brought to an end by the introduction of a Government measure to give women the vote. The landlords know very well that once a strike has been started, a large number of people will be glad to join it, even though they may not care very much for Votes for Women. No one need wonder at this. For generations the people of East London have been made to pay scandalously high rents for miserable dwellings. To make matters sure a big No Rent Strikers' Protection Fund is being raised as a safeguard in case of victimisation, and arrangements for hospitality in other districts will be made in case it should be needed.

No Rent strikers who obtain help from the Poor Law Guardians need not fear to have their relief stopped. Poor Law Guardians are not supposed to grant relief for payment of rent, but for food, firing and clothes. But the greatest safeguard against the possibility of the Guardians oppressing the people to help the landlords is that, should they attempt to do it, thousands of No Rent strikers will at once say that they mean to enter the Workhouses if any threat of stopping relief is made. As the Workhouses are unable to accommodate thousands of strikers, the strikers' outdoor relief will be quite safe.

Women who want the vote should set to work at once to persuade their husbands of the justice and expediency of the No Vote, No Rent strike, but should all their arguments fail, they might suggest that whilst the strike is on the husbands should spend their wages themselves and see whether they are able to keep the home going on what they earn. We believe that most of the men would be unable to make ends meet, and would be obliged to join the strike because they would be unable to pay the rent. Working men should be glad to join their wives in the strike, for in what other way can they so easily help them to win the vote? Those who share a house and pay rent to the lady downstairs should begin at once to convert her. Lodgers should begin to convert the householders. Poor people who own only a few houses and are without other means of subsistence, will not be victimised. They will be allowed to apply to the No Vote, No Rent Strike Committee for a ticket entitling them to have their rent paid by their tenants.

Landlords should hurry up and demand that the Government grant Votes to Women before they are faced with the No Vote, No Rent strike, and some of the men who have not got votes may like to join the strike in order to press for votes for themselves as well as for their wives.

I promise to join the "No Vote, No Rent" Strike.

Name .....

Address .....

I promise to give £ s. d. to the "No Vote, No Rent" Strike propaganda.

Name .....

Address .....

I promise to give £ s. d. to the "No Vote, No Rent" Strikers' Fund after the strike is started.

Name .....

Address .....

To the Editor of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Dear Madam,—On reading this week's DREADNOUGHT one is struck with the thought that the vote is wanted for women more than ever, and the reason I say this is because of the article under the heading of "Soldiers' Wives."

As an ordinary working man of Poplar, and one whose work does not allow me time to study economics or politics, I have enough sense to see that till the women get the vote we shall always have packed juries so to speak, for if there was ever a packed jury, the composition of the enquiry ordered by the War Office on the subject of "Soldiers' Wives" was one. Not one of the persons affected was on, nor anyone to represent their interests, yet at the same time it was the working women who were affected. This brings me to the point, and a most vital one, for whatever other Suffrage societies have done towards obtaining the franchise for women, no society has brought the realisation of it as near as you have. Your splendid devotion to the cause, your heroic sufferings (you will pardon me saying so), are nothing to be compared to what I term your master stroke, and that is: the Vote for all Women over 21 years of age.

It is a call that all can respond to, especially amongst working men, for they were terribly afraid that the demand for the enfranchisement of women was a class demand. But this, by your splendid foresight, you have put right.

It now behoves us men to be up and doing, for the example you have set is great.

Believe me,

90 SUFFOLK ST., POPLAR. Yours sincerely, R. BIRD.

"NO VOTE, NO RENT."

Mrs. Cohen, of Leeds, writes that, as a result of the recent "no rent" strike there (which was carried out, not for the vote as ours will be, but to secure better housing conditions), the Leeds City Council has begun to take action. The following resolutions have been moved :—

That the General Committee be recommended to serve notices upon the landlord of each of the dwelling houses (specifying eleven houses) requiring him within a period of 21 days to execute such works as are necessary to make such dwelling houses *reasonably fit for human habitation.*

That the Town Clerk give the necessary notice to the owners of the dwelling houses (naming 25 others) reported by the medical officer of health to be unfit for human habitation.

More important still, one of the reactionary aldermen of the Leeds City Council is now moving :—

That it be an instruction to the development Committee to report to the next meeting of the City Council as to the necessity of providing dwelling houses for the accommodation of the working classes of the city.

"Now the first thought to strike one when contemplating the possible eventual erection of such houses," says Mrs. Cohen, "is in what degree will it be carried out to accord with the married working women's idea of comfortable working arrangements and sanitary appliances? We know that in this class of dwelling house the disposition of sculleries, sinks, cupboards, stairs, etc., etc., makes all the difference whether the character of the household work can be lightened or otherwise. Despite this, it is more than doubtful that the voice of the working woman will be heard when the domestic and hygenic arrangements of these sadly-wanted working people's houses are made.

"Beneficial results have followed the No Rent strike in Leeds, though it was carried out on a small scale, and beyond doubt a fight carried out on these lines, and in the determined manner that has distinguished the militant women's methods of fighting, would produce proportionate results.

"No greater proof of this is required than the revelation of the spectacle just witnessed of the turn of mental acrobatics vouchsafed us by our time-serving Premier. The archaic typification of unbending stiff-neckedness has yielded sufficiently to the determination of some fighting women to obtain just a requisite ease of neck to allow him a side glance, and see some things as they really are.

More pressure is needed, and one cannot conceive of this coming from a more effective source than a few thousand harrassed landlords."

TORTURE IN PRISON.

Harrowing statements as to her treatment in prison have been made by Miss Frances Gordon, the Suffragette who was forcibly fed by bowel in Perth prison. In conversation with a friend who took shorthand notes, Miss Gordon said :—

I had restless nights, and sometimes I was delirious. I had bad dreams, and talked all kinds of nonsense to the wardresses. The whole of one night I was in such a state that I kept wondering which arm belonged to me. Sometimes I would sink into a kind of stupor, and when this heavy drowsy feeling came over me I could not speak—the effort was too great.

From going into Perth prison to coming out (ten days) I really had no food, as every time I was forcibly fed I vomited afterwards, and never retained an injection.

Some of the clothes that I brought out with me are stained a dark green colour—this being the stuff that they injected which they never let me see.

Miss Annie Wheeler, who was released on July 11th, was forcibly fed 126 times. She has lost more than 20 lbs. in weight. She reports that she hears the most heartbreaking screams from Mary Richardson, whose brave protests against forcible feeding are so violent that two bedsteads have been broken.

Miss Gertrude Ansell is being forcibly fed.

Mrs. Helen Crawfurd, who is being punished for breaking two panes of glass, was dragged back to prison under the "Cat and Mouse" Act on July 10th.

FREE SPEECH!

The latest person to be arrested under the Edward III. Act is Miss Barbara Wylie, who has been ordered to bind herself over or to undergo two months' imprisonment.

"Posterity will look lightly on the women's violence wrought in answer to violence, first inflicted on them, but it will brand with infamy the revival of torture in prison cells and the appeals to mob law."—Mrs. Annie Besant in the *Nation*.

MRS. PANKHURST.

Mrs. Pankhurst was released on July 9th on a five days' licence, which expired on Wednesday evening; we suppose, in order that she might not attend the W.S.P.U. meeting on Thursday. The following report has been received from Dr. Flora Murray:

During three days in prison Mrs. Pankhurst has lost almost a stone in weight. She suffered greatly from nausea and gastric trouble, and was released in a toxic condition with a high temperature and a very intermittent pulse. She is nervously shocked by all she has gone through, and is unable to sleep properly, her rest being disturbed by dreams and by neuralgic pains. Her condition of extreme weakness and prostration makes those around her very anxious.

MRS. WALKER'S RELEASE.

Mrs. Walker, the latest East End free speech prisoner, was released on Wednesday, July 15th. Many friends were at the prison gates to welcome her, and took her to breakfast at the Women's Hall. During Mrs. Walker's imprisonment her finger prints were taken, in spite of her struggles to prevent it. On the day after she was taken to Holloway she was very ill, but the wardress insisted upon her getting up and going out to exercise. She fainted in the yard and was sent to the hospital.

Mrs. Walker said at the welcome breakfast that, having been to prison she felt that no one who had not been there could be really a Suffragette. She had come out far more determined to obtain the vote than she had ever been before.

Mrs. Walker will give an account of her experiences at the Sunday meeting at the Women's Hall, and also at St. Saviour's Church Hall, Poplar, on Wednesday next.

Mr. LANSBURY'S PETITION.

*Mr. Lansbury's petition, to which Mr. Asquith refers in his letter to Mrs. Scurr, we print below. The Home Secretary's reply to it, and to the speech of Mr. Wedgwood, M.P., who presented it, was: that Mr. Lansbury must give an undertaking not to break the law. This Mr. Lansbury has always refused to do. In our opinion Mr. Asquith has grossly insulted Mr. Lansbury in thus misrepresenting the facts of the case.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of George Lansbury, of 103 St. Stephen's Road, Bow, Middlesex, timber merchant, dated 7th day of August, 1913. Showeth—

1. That in respect of certain speeches made by your petitioner in support of Women's Suffrage, your petitioner was on the 3rd May, 1913, by the magistrate at Bow Street, ordered to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £1,000, and further to find two sureties for his good behaviour each to be bound in the sum of £500, or in default of his finding such sureties, and being himself so bound, it was ordered that he should be imprisoned for a period of three months.

2. Your petitioner appealed against the said Order as being erroneous in point of law on the ground that under the circumstances of the case your petitioner not having committed any offence or being proved to be likely to commit any offence it was not competent for the learned magistrate to make the said Order against him.

3. The said Appeal to the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice was dismissed, the judges being of the opinion that although no actual authority to bind your petitioner over could be found by Statute, that magistrates had assumed the power for so long that the Court was not disposed to deprive the magistrates of such power.

4. Your petitioner for particular reasons affecting his own personal honour did not feel at liberty to enter into recognisances or to find sureties, and in consequence was arrested and committed to prison. Having adopted the hunger strike he has been released, but is in peril at any moment of re-arrest, although not guilty of any crime or offence, or likely to commit any crime or offence.

Your petitioner respectfully submits his re-arrest is wholly in the power of the police, who can abstain or not from such re-arrest entirely as they may think fit, and that your petitioner may thus be again committed to prison without having committed any offence.

Your petitioner therefore humbly submits to your honourable House that he is suffering from an urgent and continuing grievance for which he knows of no remedy unless it be in your wisdom and authority, and humbly prays your honourable House to secure for him, irrespective of wider questions of public policy, that immediate relief of which he is personally in need by interceding with the Crown or by such other means as may seem good to your honourable House.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

GEORGE LANSBURY.

(*Continued from page 69.*)

I was told the hall held 2,000. I don't know how many got into it that night. From the back of the platform to the back of the "standing-room only" and the gallery above it, every place was crammed, and seemed to hold double. A piano led the usual songs of freedom: "The Marsellaise," "The Red Flag," "The Women's March." Just after eight Sylvia Pankhurst appeared. I wish I could hope ever to deserve such cheering and shouting and waving of hats as greeted her. One must face death for that—death for a noble cause.

THE MEETING.

Miss Paterson was in the chair—an admirable speaker, strong in voice and feeling, and good sense. While she was speaking, another great cheer went up as George Lansbury came on the platform.

I need not describe the speakers or their speeches—Mrs. Drake, one of the Deputation; Miss Margaret Hodge from Australia, one of the Overseas' League; Mrs. Parsons, another of the Deputation; Mrs. Scurr, the Guardian who led the Deputation. When Sylvia rose, all stood up and cheered as though they never could stop. She spoke quietly and simply as usual, lightly dwelling on recent events, and passing on to future plans. "God knows," she said, "the hours I've thought about this, in prison and out!" She outlined the scheme of her No Rent campaign. "No Vote, No Rent! If they evict us, we will go down to the House in a body, and stay there!"—an awful prospect for easy-going M.P.s. It was a fine but entirely definite speech.

Then came Lansbury, with great appeals to the I.L.P., the B.S.P., and the Trade Unions to drop their selfish narrowness and unite to secure this piece of irresistible and inevitable justice for half the population. No one held up a hand against the resolution. Amid endless cheers for Votes for Women the meeting ended. There was a pause till the taxi came. Whispers of preparations for arrest went round again. In a thick body we bore down the steps and out into the street.

Not a policeman was heard, not a C.I.D. man uttered a funeral note. As the taxi door slammed on her and Lansbury we knew she was free at last, and another great cheer went up as they drew away. Certainly, it was a day of triumph.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. Zangwill £2; Mr. T. G Hamilton 10/-; Miss M. D. Thompson 2/6; Miss J. Allan £3; Mr. M. Everett 5/-; Anon £25; A Friend £1; Miss Andrews 2/6; Dr. Christine Murrell £2 2/-; Dr. Bone £2 2/-; Mrs. D. A. Thomas £10; Mr. Sandy Kirkland 2/6; Anon £10; Miss Vera Holme 10/-; Sister Birt 10/-; Mrs. Ayrton £50; Miss E. Rushmore £1 1/-; Mrs. Bouvier 10/6; Miss M. D. Thompson 10/-; Miss McGregor 10/-; Lady T. Margesson, 5/-; Miss M. Hughes, 10/-; Anon, £5; Mrs. Carey, 5/-; Mr. Alfred Billinghurst, 5/-; Anon, £1; Mr. Partridge, 5/-; Dr. E. Knight, 6d.; Miss E. Howard, 6/8; Miss Mackay, £2; Anon, 5/-; Mrs. Ives, £1; Mrs. Keely, £5; A friend, for No Rent, 2/6; Mrs. Graham, £1 1/-; Miss Dock, 5 dols.; An overseas' friend, 2/6; Miss G. Smyth, £2 10/-; R.S.P.U. 5/-.

MILITANCY.

July 8th—Attempt to blow up Burns' Cottage at Alloway. One woman arrested.

July 9th—Attack on Dundee pillar-boxes.

July 11th—Station building burned down at Blaby, near Leicester. Damage estimated at £500.

Bomb explosion at Rosslyn Chapel.

July 12—Ejection of women from St. David's Church, Birmingham, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other churches for protesting against the torture of women.

Bomb left in St. John's Church, Westminster. One woman arrested.

Explosion in a mail bag between Glasgow and Manchester.

July 14th—Attempt to fire mansion in Durham valued at £12,000.

July 15th—Assault on the Secretary of State for Scotland by two women—both arrested.

Miss Georgina Lloyd was released after five weeks forcible feeding on July 7th.

Mrs. Dacre Fox and Miss Margaret Haley were on July 5th and 8th respectively released after hunger and thirst strike.

On Tuesday, July 14th, Mr. Wedgwood attempted to move the adjournment of the House as a protest against the forcible feeding of unconvicted prisoners awaiting trial. Mr. McKenna protested and the Speaker refused to allow the adjournment to be moved.

JAMES PAYNE,
Bespoke Boot and Shoe Maker,
400 OLD FORD RD., BOW.

WANTED.—Woman for daily housework; 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.—Apply, *Woman's Dreadnought*, Box 100.

VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS.

On Thursday, July 9th, the Suffrage Delegates from Overseas held a conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to form a Women's Suffrage Union throughout the British Dominions Overseas. Resolutions were passed deploring the fact that the Government had resorted to coercion instead of removing the grievance of women by the immediate introduction of a Government measure to give them the vote on equal terms with men; protesting against the treatment of women in the British Nationality and status of Aliens' Bill, and calling upon Parliament to accord to all British women the right to decide whether they should retain, or change, or revert to their own nationality.

The E.L.F.S. had a stall at the conference and sold more literature than any other society there.

THE VISIT TO THE EAST END.

The East London Federation of the Suffragettes have had the pleasure of entertaining the Overseas Suffragists from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa, on three occasions during the last week. The visitors were especially interested to note the differences between their conditions at home and those which they found over here. On Friday, July 10th, 14 of the visitors came down to East London and made a tour of the district. They started by seeing over a large clothing factory where army and police clothes are made. The factory was light and airy, and the visitors at once realised that they were seeing one of the best. There was, indeed, as far as mere visitors could see, little to complain of, except the wages paid to the women. The learners begin at 3s. a week, and rise after six months to 4s. 6d. The most expert machinists can sometimes earn over £1 in the week, but the average wage is, of course, far lower. One girl told the visitors that she could "easily put on 3,600 buttons a day"—she was putting ten buttons on to each pair of trousers as we watched her, at the rate of one pair a minute. But this meant constant application of hand and eye, with never a second's pause, and it is this restless toil at high pressure, rather than the heaviness of the work, which in the end tells on a woman.

The visitors next penetrated one of the poorest quarters of Bethnal Green. They entered a block of dwellings, and climbed the dark and dirty stone steps, to two tiny rooms, which a poor woman with a husband and six little children called "home." The larger room was almost filled by a bed and a very small table. Seeing the size of the room it was a marvel that the children did not fall into the fire every time it was lighted—for there did not seem to be room to fall anywhere else! The room beyond was even smaller, and contained nothing but a bed and a broken down sofa. In spite of it all, and with children almost under her feet wherever she went, the mother was keeping that tiny place as clean and tidy as she could. She told us that she had to pay 6s. 6d. in rent (for about 14 square yards of floor space), and that her husband sometimes brought home 4s. at the end of the day, and sometimes nothing. But one could see that her spirit was not broken—yet. She was fighting against the tremendous odds of poverty and squalor with a courage that was meant for better uses. One felt ashamed that the visitors from Australia and other countries should find that in England we set no store by the mothers of our race. As one lady from Australia told us: "We in Australia look upon our mothers as an asset to the country, and the work of caring for the children as a woman's most important work. We give our widows money for each child, in order that she may carry out that work cheerfully and well." That is how they manage things where women have the vote. And Mr. Asquith tells us to "wait and see"! We have waited too long and seen too much. Working women must have the vote and have it *NOW*.

After giving away papers and leaflets in the vicinity—where the eagerness with which they were taken was a pleasant surprise to those who did not know East London—our visitors returned to lunch at 400 Old Ford Road, and afterwards made a tour of the Poplar Workhouse under the guidance of Mrs. Scurr. Here again they had to bear in mind that they were seeing one of the best Workhouses in the country. What seemed to strike them most was the fact that, while here in England we pay strange nurses in a big institution to look after little fatherless children, in Australia they follow the much more sensible plan of using the same money to enable the mother to see after them herself.

On Saturday a number of the Overseas Suffragists came to an E.L.F.S. "At Home," and listened to several members of the deputation to Mr. Asquith, and to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's account of the campaign in the East End during the last 18 months. They were greatly interested in all that they heard, and particularly in the stirring speech of Mrs. Schlette, a Poplar member. It is of no use telling Mrs. Schlette that the Bible condemns militancy. "You know the sort of militancy God done when He burnt Sodom and Gomorrah. He removed the cause of the trouble by burning the whole lot! People need not think," she said, "that woman was man's inferior because she was created after him. God made the world first and found it couldn't get on without light so He created light; and when He made man," said Mrs. Schlette, "He must'a' found there was *something* deficient about him! So He created woman—as a helpmate, mind you, not a general servant." Mrs. Schlette ended her vigorous speech by saying that it was the woman who was told that she should bruise the serpent's head: "give us Votes for Women," she cried, "so that we can bruise his head the better."

The visitors carried away photographs and many of the beautiful flowers made in the E.L.F.S. colours by Miss Watts, of Poplar, as mementos of their visit. Whatever else they see they will not soon forget their impressions of the popular movement for Votes for Women in the East of London.

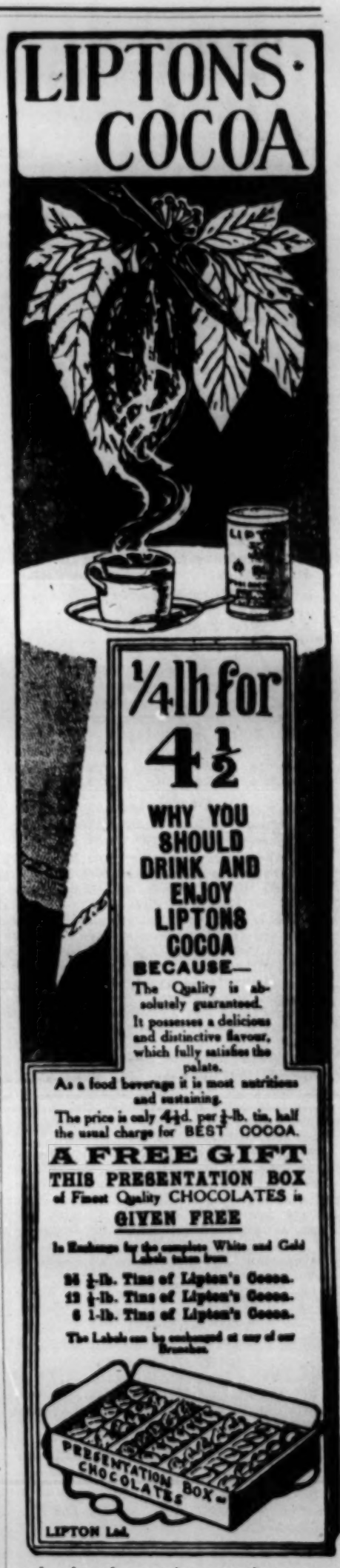
WHAT THE CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

By Miss Theodora Bonwick,

who has been a pioneer in the teaching of Sex Hygiene in schools.

One of the most beautiful and yet at the same time most risky characteristics of the child mind is, that it is so ready to accept as true whatever it hears from the lips of those older than itself or having more knowledge. This has been distinctly harmful to the majority of children, where some of the most important facts of the human body and some of the most vital problems of life are concerned. How many children have been led from their earliest childhood to look upon the most delicate organs of their bodies as something shameful! As if, forsooth! the Father of all things could have made a mistake in the plans He has made for the reproduction of the race! How many children too, are told the silliest tales when they ask the inevitable question as to where they come from! Why should they not be told the simple truth, so far as their young minds are able to grasp it, instead of learning to distrust the word of the mother or father and being almost driven to seek for information sooner or later from some ignorant or unworthy person? And what is the result of this? It may be that evil habits are formed which in later life lead to ill health and vice; it almost certainly will mean that the child's whole idea of love and marriage and new life will be low or even unclean. Great indeed are the opportunities missed by those who put off the questioning child with evasions and falsehoods when they might have laid the foundation of a true, noble and beautiful ideal of what love and life really are! Then again have we not all of us come into touch with young lives which have been physically and morally spoilt because they had not that amount of protection which knowledge of the truth affords? Why is it that for so long there has grown up this conspiracy of silence about the most wonderful of the body's functions? Is it not because the wonder of them is hidden by the gross abuses of those very functions? Is it not a fact that ignorance places the young girl far more in the power of such as seek to use her for the satisfaction of their own physical desires? All through society we find the same terrible principle at work. The girl is taught directly and indirectly that she is inferior to the boy; while *he* is free to play in the open, *she* must wash the dishes, mind the baby, or even mend *his* socks. In other words she is trained to be a household drudge and to spend herself in submissively attending to the needs of the men-folk, meantime the phrase "only a girl" is frequently dinned into her ears. At school she learns of citizenship, but not for her, instead she finds that the State—the so-called free country in which she lives,—regards maleness as a much more important qualification for voting than either intelligence or character. And when the time comes for her to leave school and go out into the world to earn her living, she finds that she must accept a lower wage for her work than her brother, even though she may be quite as capable as he; and further she will find that there are not nearly so many kinds of openings for her as for him. For some years, it may be, she will struggle to keep her head above water, supporting herself until at last the day comes when she finds the struggle too hard, and she either slides down or perhaps decides to link her life with another's in the hope—often a vain one—that she will escape from the overwhelming difficulties.

These are the things a young girl comes to know, bit by bit; but are they what she ought to know? Nay rather, in the days that are to be, she will grow up in the knowledge that she and her brother are differently made, but of equal worth in the home and in the State; girls and boys will grow up naturally together, understanding what their differences are and why they exist; as they grow older they will look frankly into each other's eyes respecting their own powers and having reverence for the others, knowing too the sacredness of what life holds in store for them. Each will claim the same reward for work well done, and neither will expect to find the door of opportunity closed on account of sex inferiority. Side by side they will step forth in life, with equal rights and equal responsibilities in and for both home, work, and country. This is one of the ends to which the workers for women's political freedom look forward.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OUR PICNIC.

On Sunday, July 26th, we are to have a picnic at Theydon Bois. We shall make a real picnic meal in the forest, and again make ourselves a cup of tea there before starting home. The picnic party will visit the Camp of Boadicea, the British warrior queen who led and inspired her people to fight against the Roman invaders. We expect that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst will take the risk of coming with us. Miss Gliksten is providing an open-air entertainment.

The last day for buying tickets is Monday, July 20th, because it will be quite impossibe to get the brakes unless we know how many we want by then. Tickets, including lunch and tea in the forest, 2/6.

THE JUNIOR SUFFRAGETTES for Girls from 14 to 18, meet at the Women's Hall every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

Organiser—MRS. IVES,
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Good meeting on Sunday evening and good march to Holloway on Monday night. Members are to be congratulated on carrying heavy banners all the way without a rest, and the Cowboys on their almost constant music. Successful At Home on Wednesday, when a Poplar member won a magnificent basket of fruit in a raffle, which was afterwards put up to auction and eventually presented to Miss Pankhurst. On Friday the Overseas Suffragists paid a visit to our stall in Roman Road. The stall will be held in future every Friday and Saturday. Will members volunteer to help at definite regular times? The E.L.F.S. was At Home to the Overseas' visitors on Saturday. Many thanks to Mrs. Knudson and Mrs. Mantle for home-made cakes. Members are urged to turn up for working parties on Tuesdays. More distributors are wanted for the paper—some are ill or away; who will take their places? Pay-envelopes are being distributed to members every month for saving and collection for the funds. Bow must head the list with a big round sum! Will helpers turn up for Victoria Park meetings on Sunday afternoons.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending July 10th:
Central 238. Bow and Bromley 661.

Mrs. Crabbe—72
Mrs. Connell—143
Mrs. Payne—77
Mrs. Savoy—60
Mrs. Watkins—62

Distributed—Mrs. Burton 500; Mrs. Boyce 500; Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore 357; Mrs. Knudson and Mrs. McCheyne 500; Mrs. Savoy 190; Mrs. Weaver 200; Mrs. Clarke 200; Mrs. Husted 200; Mrs. Mantle 200; Miss Vernham 200; Mrs. Hope 200; Mrs. Watkins 138; Miss Paterson 200; Mrs. Pascoe 100; Mrs. Lake 50.

POPLAR.

Organiser—MISS MARY PATERSON.
Office—319 EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD.

Members were glad to welcome Miss Olive Hockin at office meeting, and Mrs. Bradley's paper on Walt Whitman was much appreciated on Thursday afternoon. Thanks to Mrs. Hicks and other friends for kindly giving tea at afternoon meetings. As the fund for this purpose is now exhausted, tea will be served at ½d. per cup at future meetings. Members, as usual, worked well for Sunday's demonstration. The decorated cart on Friday and Saturday had excellent success: many bills were given out from it, as well as papers sold, chalking done and street corner meetings held. Members are reminded that Monday 20th is absolutely the last day for buying tickets for the Outing to Theydon Bois (see notice elsewhere), they may be had at the office, or from Mrs. Bird.

A sale of jumbles and useful clothing, especially for children, will be held in December. Will members, or any friends who can give material, cut out, or make things suitable to be sold, or who have jumbles to give, kindly notify the organiser, or Mrs. Hicks, 33 Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W., to whom all goods are to be sent.

Dreadnought sales during week ending July 10th—264.
Miss Watts—50.
Miss Victoria Cross—72.

Distributed.

Upper North St. Dist. *Captain*, Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk St. *Helpers*, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. Neuss, Mrs. Skeet, Misses Lagsding, Mrs. Cressell, Mrs. Organ—1,500.

Chrisp St. Dist. *Captain*, Mrs. Fyffe, 37 Morris Rd. *Helper*, Miss Edy—400.

Kerbey St. Dist. *Captain*, Mrs. Schlette, 128 Kerbey St. *Helper*, Mrs. Churcher—200.

Burdett Rd. Dist. Mrs. Walker and Miss Lloyd—300.

Mrs. Hicks, 36 Aberfeldy St.—200.

SOUTH HACKNEY.

Secretary—Miss YOUNG,
100 Greenwood Rd., Dalston.

26 *Dreadnoughts* sold last week.
The *Dreadnought* can be read at Hackney Public Library.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Members meeting was addressed on Thursday by Miss Lynch. Thanks to all members who went to Old Ford Road, and to those who carried banners and to others who helped to get the Public Hall ready. The Canning Town men also deserve praise for the various ways they helped. Members must remember that if they wish to go to the Excursion to Theydon Bois, they must get their tickets by July 20th. Tickets are 2s. 6d., and can be obtained either of Miss Grimes or Mrs. Parsons. Children's tickets are issued at 1s. 3d.

198 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending July 10

Canning Town. Dist. leader—Mrs. Millo, 1 Ravenscroft Rd. Distributors—Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Tidmarsh.

Plaistow. Dist. leaders—Mrs. Hawkins, 29 Beaufoy Rd. Distributors—Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Lawrence.

Custom House. Dist. leader—Miss Leggett, 74 Chauntler Rd. Distributor—Miss Cox.

Tidal Basin. Dist. leader—Miss Penn, 10 Brent Rd. Distributor—Miss Greenleaf.

Silvertown. Dist. leader—Miss Grimes, 27 Newland St. Distributors—Miss Florrie Nicholas and friends.

OTHER EAST LONDON SOCIETIES.

E. LONDON MEN'S SOCIETY FOR W.S.

Hon. Sec.—ERIC W. ROBERTS.
188 Devons Road, Bow, E.

Excellent rally of members on Sunday evening, 12th, for Canning Town Demonstration. Eleven new members were made. The speakers at Victoria Park on Sunday, July 19th will be the Rev. C. A. Mills and Mr. E. Roberts.

Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P., will be speaking at Highbury Hall, Highbury Place on Saturday afternoon, and members should turn up to know what he is going to do about Votes for Women. When we saw him in the lobby of the House of Commons a week or two ago, he refused to help us in any way.

OUR PAPER.

The WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT occupies the proud position of being the only ½d. Suffrage weekly newspaper in the world. We were informed the other day that we were mistaken in thinking this, because there was also another ½d. Suffrage paper. We eagerly wrote for a copy of our alleged contemporary, which is called *The Friend of Woman's Suffrage*, but discovered that this is published quarterly, and consists of a piece of paper measuring about 15 inches by 10 inches, folded to make two pages with wide margins, and large type, and containing altogether less than 3,100 words. It is in fact a quarterly leaflet.

WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE!

In State after State of America women are getting the vote. These are some of the propaganda arguments they distribute in leaflet form in order to forward their cause:—

Women are citizens and wish to do their civic duty.

Working women need to vote to regulate conditions under which they work.
Do working MEN think they could protect themselves without the right to vote?

Housekeepers need to vote to regulate the sanitary conditions under which they and their families must live.

Mothers need to vote to regulate the moral conditions under which their children must be brought up.

Teachers need to vote to secure fair treatment and to influence the management of the public schools.

Business women need to vote to secure for themselves a fair show in their business.

Tax-paying women need to vote to protect their property.
Do not MEN know that "Taxation without representation is tyranny"?

Women of leisure need to vote because they need every opportunity to devote their leisure to the welfare of the State and the public.
Do not MEN scorn those of their number that shirk their share of the public duty?

All women need to vote, for they need to use their faculties for others;—to feel social consciousness, and to be educated by contact with their fellow men and women and by responsibility to the public.

All men need women's help to build up a better and juster government, and

Women need men to help them secure their right to fulfil their civic duties.

British women, all these arguments apply to you as much as to Americans. You need the vote as much or more than they do! You are just as capable of using it as they! Join the East London Federation of the Suffragettes and help to get the vote for yourself and every other woman.

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name .....

Address .....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

Who will pay for Posters of—
THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT
to be shown at Railway Stations? These cost from 20s. to 30s. a year, and would help the circulation of our Paper tremendously.

A VISIT FROM STRIKERS.

On Tuesday afternoon the officials of the E.L.F.S., at The Women's Hall in Old Ford Road, heard that the men and women at Bach's Asbestos Works, just opposite, had come out on strike. Some of the members of the Junior Suffragettes Club work at Bach's, so Mrs. Payne ran out and invited them into the Women's Hall to have a meeting. Fifty strikers accepted the invitation with alacrity.

We asked them first to tell us all about the strike, and one young man, who seemed to be the leader, said that they had all left the works in sympathy with two of the men who had been discharged, because the night before they had held a meeting to form a Trade Union. One of these men had worked in that factory for 15 years. The spokesman wrote the following notice which he asked us to put in the DREADNOUGHT:—

THE STRIKE AT E. BACK'S GAS FUEL MANUFACTURERS.

The employees, who left Back's, of Old Ford Road, came out in sympathy with two of the workmen who were discharged through trying to better their conditions by joining a union. For some time past things have been going on into such a state that it is nigh time the employers were brought to their senses.

Our motto is:—

"One Heart many Minds."
No surrender.

The spokesman said that the strikers were determined to obtain better wages for both men and women. The men often only earned 1s. 6d. or 2s. when on piece work, and when working from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and also being obliged to stay during the night, most of the men earned under £1 a week. If they refused to do night work they were discharged, although they were paid very little extra for it. As wages were so low, most of the workers borrowed something from the employer off their next week's wages. One man, who had been dismissed had only 1s. to draw, as he had borrowed in advance, 19s. out of the 20s. that he was expecting that week.

One of the girls spoke next and said that she was 23 years of age, and though she and her companions worked like the men from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., she only earned 9s. 8d. in the week. When on piece-work she was paid at the rate of 2d. an hour, and none of the girls could earn more than 11s. Many of the men and women complained that after they had been put on a new mould for a few weeks and had learned to work it rapidly, the mould was taken from them in order that they might not earn so much. They also said that the piece-work rates were constantly being reduced.

One man said that on a certain kind of work, 2s. 6d. a gross was paid. The employer came round one day and announced that he would deduct 3d. a gross to pay for a labourer to wait on the moulders. They agreed willingly enough, but a week or so after the employer deducted another 3d. without giving a reason, and afterwards deducted a third 3d., again without giving a reason. Many of the strikers called out at this to say that there were practically no labourers in the factory, and the girls complained that they had to carry heavy red-hot saggers from the furnace instead of having a man to do it for them.

One little girl of 14 worked from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 4s. a week. A girl of 15, who belongs to our Junior Suffragettes Club, was paid 6s., and in addition to packing asbestos, and carrying heavy saggers she had to do house work for the caretaker, peeling potatoes, washing sheets and the "Governor's" shirts, scrubbing the floors and "running all the errands."

A little lad of 15 stood upon one of the seats and said, with tears in his eyes, that he was doing the work that a man had done a few months ago. He had to work a four-piece mould and had to turn out five gross a day. The man got 18s., the boy was paid 8s. 6d.

A girl of 19 said she got 8s. a week, and beside doing her own work, she had to look after the work of two new girls for whose mistakes she was blamed.

A girl of 23 had worked for eight years in that factory. She used to get 10s. 6d., but when new hands were taken on her money was reduced by 1s. This girl spoke as the champion of several other workers. She told of one man who had only earned 7s. 6d. the previous week, though he had a wife and family to keep, and of another who, when he was dismissed, had only 9d. to take home. She said that not only were the able-bodied girls made to carry heavy saggers and fuel, but one of the girls who was a cripple had also to stumble with them up and down stairs.

After the speeches, the strikers all pledged themselves to stand by each other to obtain better wages for men and women alike. The girls were enthusiastic about Votes for Women, and their photographs were taken afterwards. One of them held a copy of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Two of the girls will speak at the E.L.F.S. meeting at the Women's Hall on Sunday night.

OTHER STRIKES.

The hundred and twenty women, who have been on strike at Messrs. Dyson & Co., Old Kent Road, have returned to work, having secured increases in every department.

The Bath laundry girls have won their dispute. They struck work because some of their fellow workers had been dismissed without just cause. At the open-air meetings held during the strike, excellent speeches were made by many of the women laundry workers.

A. E. WAKEFIELD, 259 Old Ford Road, Grocer.—General Stores.—Goods of best quality. Clubs held.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

Whilst the Liberal Government has still failed to reach the point at which it will decide to give Parliamentary Votes to Women, the representative Church Council, consisting of the members of the two houses of the convocations of Canterbury and York and the House of Laymen of the provinces, decided on July 9th to allow women to vote in the election of Church Councils, and also to sit on Parochial Councils. The question of women voting on Church Councils was submitted in the form of an amendment by the Bishop of Southwell, in which the word "persons" was to be substituted for that of "laymen," women being considered persons in the Church though they are not legally persons in the State, except where punishment is concerned. The Dean of Canterbury opposed the amendment on the ground that "the less women say the better." The Bishop of London said he could not "imagine a greater blow for the Church than for them to decline, at a time when women are struggling for the political franchise, to give them the franchise in their own Church." The Archbishop of York supported the amendment, saying that women were "more educated in regard to the great mission of their Church, its life history and services, than the majority of men."

It is interesting to note that 86 per cent. of the clergy but only a bare majority of the laity voted for the amendment.

Twenty-two bishops, 90 clergy and 76 laity voted for Votes for Women in the Church; 3 bishops, 15 clergy and 72 laity voted against. The amendment was, therefore, carried by 188 votes to 90.

Lord Hugh Cecil supported the granting of Votes to Women in church matters, but opposed their admission to seats on church councils.

The Bishop of Southwell moved that only one-third of the representatives on Church Councils might be women; the Bishop of Oxford moved that only one-half might be women; but these amendments were defeated, and it was decided by a large majority that women without any limitation of their numbers might sit on parochial church councils.

ABOUT THE DUSTMAN.

In East London the yards at the back of most of the houses can only be entered by passing through the house itself. The housewife is expected by the Poplar Borough Council dustmen to carry the refuse pail through the house and set it beside her front door. The dustmen only call once or twice a week and the pails provided by the Borough Council are only about twice the size of an ordinary household bucket, and are without lids. They are of course soon full to overflowing, and decaying vegetable and other matter is poluting the air at the back door of each of the closely built little houses in this overcrowded neighbourhood.

Women Municipal Voters of Bow, Bromley and Poplar, it is true that you only form about one-sixth or one-seventh of the electorate, but still your votes will count to a certain extent. When the candidate comes round soliciting your votes at the next General Election, say that you will only vote for the ones that will get this matter altered.

In the meantime it would be well to insist that the dustman shall carry out the pail, as the Editor has done at 400 Old Ford Road. If the dustman refuses write to your local Councillor, or better still see him about it.

In richer neighbourhoods the dustmen never think of asking either mistresses or servants to carry the dust pails out to them. We are not blaming the dustmen, but the Borough Councillors who make such bad arrangements for the citizens.

It is a shame that your houses have been so built that all the dust and refuse has to be carried through the house from the back to the front door—just think of all the extra cleaning it makes. It is time that we had the Parliamentary vote which would give us the power to insist upon some new housing schemes. But at least you ought to have larger pails with covered lids supplied to you. Insist upon getting them! Remember your own and your families' health is in danger.

Another thing that you must remember when the Municipal election comes round, is that the Borough Council has prevented the question of Parliamentary Votes for Women being discussed in the ratepayers' halls. Vote against the Councillors who voted against Free Speech!

ALIEN GIRLS IN DANGER.

On July 7th the Alien Immigration Board refused admission to a Russian girl, Bertha Lipski, aged 18. She had come over with a cousin, who was joining her husband. The chairman of the Board in announcing this decision expressed his regret that it was the only course open to the Board, as he said: "There is much more danger in sending the girl back alone amongst sailor men than in letting her in. She looks a decent girl in every way, and I do not know what will become of her on the other side." This case illustrates the need for women on the Alien Immigration Board, and also the need for women to be called in when the Alien Immigration regulations are being made. It is another proof that votes should be given to women.

FORWARD AMERICA.

The women teachers in the schools of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, U.S.A., have just secured equal pay with the men. Formerly the women began teaching at a salary of 900 dols., and in ten years could work up to 1,400 dols., whilst the men began at 1,400 dols., and in four years could work up to 1,800 dols.

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